

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1894. Sabscription by Mail Post-Paid.

DAILY. Per Month... DAILY AND BUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... Postage to Foreign Countries added.
THE BUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Burran of the UNITED Pures and New York Associated Paras is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

The Only Remaining Administration

That Mr. CLEVELAND does not take any great interest in the Administration's scheme of currency reform, so called, is indicated by his indifference to the efforts of the unfortunate CARLISLE to stir up Congrees and the country. While Mr. CARLISLE is stirring the best he can, Mr. CLEVELAND goes off with Fighting Bon on the Wistaria and comes back loaded with the underlying principle of Southern hospitality.

The next question of national importance to which the President may be expected to give his personal attention is the Free Ship question. In his speech at the launching of the St. Louis a few weeks ago he declared himself without qualification or reserve for a measure which threatens the life of one of the noblest and most important of American industries. The FITHIAN Free Ship bill is ready at hand for him to promote and push as soon as Congress meets after the holidays. This enterprise of destruction is one which seems to appeal peculiarly to Mr. CLEVELAND'S sensibilities.

There will be a long fight and a hard fight before the national policy of a whole century is reversed at the dictate of Mr. CLEVELAND. There is the same reason for the preservation of our private shippards as for the maintenance of our navy yards, our plants for the making of ordnance and armor, our Government training schools at West Point and Annapolis. This is too obvious a proposition to require discussion. The shipbuilding industry has always been one of the chief bulwarks of the national defence, and so it must always be. Without it we shall be helpless in the time of emergency.

And yet to this pass has it come, that the destruction of American shipbuilding stands next upon the CLEVELAND programme of so-called Reform. The miserable enterprise to which the President committed himself at Philadelphia, is almost the only public question in which he now shows any keen personal interest.

Does he really hate the flag?

News from Japan.

It is in favor of Japan that her ruling and military authorities are willing to give all necessary facilities for the collection of news of the campaign in China to the agency through which the United Press obtains its despatches from there. Our reporters are permitted to follow the army, to become witnesses of the military operations, and to send out their communications for the information of the world. Japan has been courteous to the press ever since the war began; and, in consequence of this, the Japanese side of the case has always had the most advantageous presentation. The Japanese successes have been well described by the correspondents who furnish news to the United Press. The policy of Japan in this respect has given evidence of the shrewdness

of her rulers. The Chinese are less shrewd in the same respect. They care nothing for the opinion of the outside world. They have not favored any of the "barbarian" correoperations on sea or land. They have probably suffered some disadvantages on this account.

The whole world has heard all about the heroic deeds and proud victories of the Japanese soldiers and sailors, but hardly over a word about such deeds of the Chinese, though we have had occasion to infer from some of the reports of battles that there are death-defying fighters in the Chinese army and navy. satisfied that not a few of the Japanese victories have been won over enemies who were worthy of their steel. It is very far from being true that the whole of the Chinese race are cowardly and incompetent. As a race, the Chinase are not warlike; yet, in other times, they have boldly encountered many an adversary.

Again, while the Japanese Government has promptly published the official reports of its commanders in China, the Chinese Government has not, since the beginning of the war, published any official report of any of its commanders. This is an error on the part of the Chinese. We are sure that these documents would be instructive. They would enable mankind to obtain a better understanding of the war. It cannot be properly understood by a perusal of only the reports issued by one of the belligerents.

The French and Madagascar.

In the current number of the Contempo-Pary Review an attempt is made to arouse English public opinion against the expedition intended to enforce French ascendancy in Madagascar. The attempt will fail, be cause the British Foreign Office has formally acquiesced in the French assertion of a right to exercise a protectorate over the great African island, and Englishmen of all political parties seem agreed to sanction this act of their Government.

It is, indeed, a matter of record, and therefore Mr. BLIND finds it easy to prove, that the French meant one thing and the Malagasy another by the treaty defining their relations, which was signed on Jan. 10, 1888. Unquestionably, the word protectorate was not permitted to appear in the text of the treaty, and various assurances were given in an appendix, which the representative of the Hova Government declared to be an inseparable adjunct of the main document. M. DE FREYCINET, however, in submitting the treaty to the Chamber of Deputies, described it as constituting an effective "protectorate" of France over Mudagascar, and repeatedly used the same term to define the prospective regime. As to the appendix, be suppressed it, and distinctly refused to consider himself bound by its stipulations. A hering to this interpretation of the purport of the treaty of 1886, the present French Government holds that the Malagasy are prohibited from negotiating treaties of commerce as well as from maintaining diplomatic intercourse with foreign coun-

claim, but asserts a right to place garrisons in any part of the country, a proceeding likely to assure eventually a control of the Hovas' internal affairs.

All this is true enough, and the Malagasy could no doubt furnish a plausible basis for England's intervention in their favor, if the British Foreign Office were not estopped by its own act from any such interposition. In 1890 a treaty was concluded between Lord SALISBURY, then Foreign Secretary, and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, whereby the protectorate of France over the whole of Madagascar was in the plainest terms acknowledged by the only foreign power that could dispute her pretensions. Lord SALISBURY's course in this matter seems to have been prompted partly by a desire to obtain certain concessions from the French republic in West Africa, but mainly by a recognition of the fact that, if barred out of Madagascar, France would be most unfairly treated in the general partition of African spheres of influence. The time has gone by when English statesmen could venture to pursue the grab-all and dog-in-the-manger policy, which was adopted with impunity during the early part of the present century. The argument, which once would have been deemed conclusive, that a French occupation of Madagascar may convert that island into a place of arms, dangerous to English commerce following either the Cape route or the Suez route, is an argument which the British Parliament and British public opinion, so-

can no longer accept as valid. So far as American sympathies are concerned, they will be heartily upon the side of the reasonable desire of France to find a field for her expansive energies in the spaclous highland plateau, which forms the inhabitable section of Madagascar, and of which the present Hova inhabitants might, under French direction and influence, be raised to a high plane of civilization. Besides, it is a matter of deep interest to us that France, which, like Russia, is our historical friend and natural ally, should acquire the largest possible number of coigns of vantage on the principal maritime routes; for these we may ourselves turn to account in the day, perhaps not distant, when England's disability will be our advantage.

bered by the changed conditions of the world,

Returning Unavailable Manuscripts

Now and then vexation and unhappiness will arise in a newspaper office on account of manuscripts offered by persons who wish to earn an honest penny by furnishing contributions to the press. In THE SUN office we receive perhaps one or two hundred such manuscripts in the course of a single week, and we are very glad to examine them, and in many cases we are glad to publish them, and in some cases to pay for them. It all depends upon the quality of the article, that is to say, upon its interest and importance to the public.

In England, where the principal journals are older and more experienced than ours. they generally publish over the first editorial column such an advertisement as this: "We cannot undertake to return rejected commu

This signifies that every volunteer writer s advised to keep a copy of whatever he ends to any newspaper. In this country the usage is less peremptory, and the rule which is followed by most editors is expressed in this paragraph, which we print often and conspicuously in THE SUN:

"If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for sublication, wish to have rejected articles returned, hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

This is the way we endeavor to deal with the subject; yet we confess that sometimes it seems severe, not to say harsh, especially when the unavailable poem or sentimental story appears to be written by a pretty girl in Chicago or Olympia or Oshkosh or some other place where beauty is wont to be the ornament of sweetness and talent.

It is rather a middle course that is taken by our new literary and artistic contemporary the Chap-Book; and we judge that its editor has in his soul no greater the Park Department is of that delicate and esteem for a blooming girl of eighteen that for a faded old maid of fifty. This is the way he fortifies his hard-hearted position:

"The editor of the Chap-Book will in no case be re sponsible for unsolicited manuscripts. Contribution must in all cases be accompanied by a stamped en velope ; otherwise they will not be read or re-

This we think is going a little too far. Why should an æsthetical and critical editor deny himself that gratification of curi osity, which can be derived from reading a lot of harmless manuscripts brought by the post from every quarter under heaven? He may undoubtedly lose a little time in the effort; but now and then he will be rewarded with a flash of genius, a composition of delicious naïveté, innocence, and fancy, which will make him throw all his rules and regulations to the dogs, and thank heaven that a stamped envelope is not the last production of human intelligence.

Africa's Only Volcano.

In 1891, when EMIN Pasha started west from Victoria Nyanza on the journey that ended in his violent death, he and his com rade. Dr. STUHLMANN, were the first white men to see the big mountain Mfumbiro. 120 miles from the lake, which Capt. SPEKE, many years before, had placed on his map on native information. They found that Mfumbiro was not an isolated cone, but the most eastern of a hitherto unknown range of volcanic origin. Their first purpose was to determine the outlines of Lake Albert Edward, and they did not stop to explore these mountains; but Dr. STUHLMANN sent home an interesting report of the natives that Virunga, the most western summit of the chain, was a fire mountain, from whose top smoke was often seen to issue, and from which noises were heard like the bellowing of cattle. On Dec. 8 a cablegram reached Europe

from Count von Götzen, the German explorer, announcing his arrival on the lower Congo, after crossing Africa from east to west. About the same time a letter he had written in Central Africa in June last arrived. It contained brief but interesting details of his visit to Mount Virunga. There have been reports of plutonic activity among the Rif Mountains, in northwestern Morocco, but the hostile natives have prevented investigation. The subterraneau forces that formed the great trough and piled up mountains of lava and ashes east of the great lakes show, by solfataras, hot springs, and other phenomena that they are not yet entirely spent. But until the discovery of Mount Virunga no active volcano

was known to exist in Africa. While still far away Count YON GOTZEN saw a thin column of smoke ascending from the principal crater, and later he found that the rim of this orifice is 11,400 feet above the sea. The volcano, therefore, is not a snow mountain and is not so tall as its nearest neighbor on the east, which, according to STUHLMANN, is about 13,000 feet high. took Von Gorzen several days to force a tries, and the ultimatum presented by M. passage through the dense forest and to LE MYRE DE VILEE not out sets up this i scale the store grountain side A

stood upon the edge of the crater and looked

down upon a most interesting spectacle. The crater is about a mile in diameter, and the top of the encircling wall, on which the explorer stood, is about 160 feet above the crater floor. The inner side of the wall was too steep for comfortable descent, and in view of what was going on at the bottom there was absolutely no temptation to make the journey.

The yellow-hued bottom of the crater floor was as smooth as the surface of a lake, and the explorer believes he was looking down upon an expanse of molten lava. Above this smooth surface rose the walls of two orifices, as regularly formed as though they had been made of masonry. From the more northern of the two orifices, which was over 300 feet in diameter, a small volume of smoke was issuing, accompanied by a noise that sounded like the roll of distant thunder. There were unmistakable indications that outside of this crater another centre of eruption exists on the west side of the mountain, but the explorer was unable to push through the woods to reach it.

For some years a little lake has appeared on the maps some distance south of the place this volcano has been found to occupy. It is Lake Kivu, seen by no white man until von Götzen stood on its shores soon after he had looked down into the smoking crater. He says the lake stretched away before him like a sea, and, though it was a clear day, he could not see its southern shores. He believes the lake is almost as large as Lake Albert Edward. Its outlet is supposed to be the Rusisi River, which enters the north end of Lake Tanganyika.

It is too early to regard the large prizes of African discovery as all won when such interesting and important results reward research as those attained by the latest travel ler across Africa.

A Useful Record.

The letter demanding the resignation of he Park Commissioners CLAUSEN and TAP-PEN, submitted to the Mayor last week by representatives of the ten art societies of this city and by six gentlemen known to be foremost among the lovers of trotting horses, was a document as unusual as the circumstances which prompted it. First, it shows that the vandalism complained of in the management of the Park Department, which finds its best precedent in the time of TWEED, cannot be perpetrated again free of the severest rebuke possible for public indignation to administer. The gentlemen signing this last communication to the Mayor, fully accredited by their position in the community to express its protest against the revival of an outrage that should have been buried forever, have performed a public service of no trivial value in putting it so clearly and prominently on record.

It is equally satisfactory to see by the list of signatures headed with the name of Mr. ROBERT BONNER, that the affront offered to the public by stupidity run to spite, cannot stand in the name of the horsemen. They, like other good citizens, are anxious first for the interests of the city; and they repudiate the pretence that the repetition of the TWEED policy revealed in the abuse of the Harlem Driveway was fathered by them. This attitude on the part of these gentlemen was made manifest, moreover, before the recent nonsensical statement by Commissioners CLAUSEN and TAPPEN that the driveway was originally intended to be simply a rural "gravelled roadbed on which driving at the rate of twelve to fifteen miles an hour would be safe." safe to say that footing for a five-minute gait or a four-minute gait, and a jog with those limitations, never filled the hopes of any horseman or lover of the trotting horse; but Mr. BONNER and his associates declared themselves, in the specific matter of the driveway, fully in harmony with the artists nearly a year ago.

Although this demonstration on the part of the art societies is valuable, independently of its effect upon the public officials immediately concerned, the latter's treatment of it debatable nature that its administrators are well nigh secure from removal for cause. Practically Messrs, TAPPEN and CLAUSEN occupy to the petitioners for their resignation the relation of an insulting guest toward whom his host has been moved to the extreme objection of a request that he should retire from the house.

The Birds of Washington.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee is a man of humane tendencies. He hates needless slaughter, and loves the birds that sing about Red Top and Woodley and other places in the neighborhood of Washington

Inspired by the kindly sentiments of a true lover of nature, Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee has introduced into the Congress of the United States a little bill which reads

" Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repreentatives of the United States of America in Co. assembled, that it shall not be lawful to shoot or kill birds of any description in the District of Columbia. Any violation of this statute shall subject the offender to a fine of ten dollars for the first offence and twenty llars for each and every offence thereafter.

"Birds of any description" is a broad term. Turkeys and chickens are birds of a most excellent description. It will cost ten or twenty dollars apiece to kill turkeys and chickens in the District of Columbia after Mr. RICHARDSON'S bill becomes a law.

Verily, this is a protectionist measure and o mistake.

In the Southern States, as well as in the Northern, the cities are growing with marvellous rapidity. When the war broke out Atlanta was a dull little place in Georgia, with a population of less than 10,000; it has grown since then to be more than ten times that size; it has cast off the mantle of dulness and put on the habiliments of enterprise; it is the booming city of Georgia; it is alive with business; it has knocked out one rival after another; it is the Greater Atlanta; its manufacturing institutions are prosperous. From the Savannah to the Chatta hoochie, there is no place like Atlanta. By a count just made, it has 108,644 inhabitants, twice as many as it had ten years ago, and more than half of them white

The influence of the preparations for the Cotton States' and International Exposition at Atlanta is felt all around, and in all branches of business. That Exposition is sure to be a pretty big thing for the place, and to draw people there, and to raise the value of property, and beat the Cotton States' and Universal Exposition in Texas. There is only one drawback to its greatness: Atlanta did not pay for it. The peaple there asked Congress for an appropriaion to meet its expenses, and Congress, following the bad example set in the case of the Chicago Fair, granted the money. This looks had for Atlanta. It leads the common mind to think that the place could not raise the funds needed for the Exposition, or was unwilling to raise them, or did not possess starthing like assurance of its success. If

Atlanta had paid for the whole thing it would have had better reason to be proud.

Suppose Congress had to make an appro priation for all the expositions that are got up; suppose the people of all the States had to pay for every exposition held in any State, the Treasury would be entirely empty within a few years, and the Government would have more elephants upon its hands than it could take care of, and the American people would feel so sick and tired of the whole business as to lead them to make up their mind to start an anti-exposition party and appeal to the country.

The new rule of New York law forbidding policemen to demand free rides on lines of local transit suggests a national regulation of a similar nature. Some official power, if necessary even the President, should issue an order forbidding the Chief Magistrate from taking Government ships, particularly lighthouse tenders, for personal use. Such an order is eminently now, as there is incomparably more propriety in permitting policemen in uniform to ride free about the town than in permitting a President to indulge in private junkets and

There is a practical suggestion for Congress in the award of the contract for Russian ship armor to the Bethlehem Iron Company Whatever the extent of this contract, the full details of which are vet to be learned, it is preoccupation of an American armor-producing plant for foreign purposes.

As to that, of course, there can be no com-plaint against the company. It has been known for a long time that the Bethlehem works would probably complete their contracts for armor with our navy during the coming spring. The same is true of the Carnegie works. Yet at neither of the last two sessions of Congress was provision made for another armored vessel, although at least half a dozen more large battle ships are on the programme of construction. Naturally these great steel works have had to look out elsewhere for the means of keeping their armormaking plants employed. The apparatus needed for them has been exceedingly costly, and the workmen have had to be trained to the tasks required. The Bethlehem and Pittsburgh companies would be reluctant to shut down branch of their works and to let the skilled mechanics scatter, and have applied for work in foreign countries, with the success just noted. Secretary THACY set forth in strong terms the desirability and the economy of continuous work on the battle ships until the number fixed upon

should have been completed, and Secretary HERDEUT, in his recent report, expressed the same views in this language: "As both the establishments making armor for u now have their plants in operation and their skilled workmen assembled, ready, with the experience they have acquired, to continue the manufacture, the ques-tion now seems to present itself for immediate solu tion, shall Congress authorize any more armored ves

sels? If not, then we need not concern ourselves with the future of these plants; but if we are to have more armored vessels, then it would appear that we should make other contracts for armor while these two estab lishments are still in working order and their skilled peratives are assembled." Now we have the added consideration that

foreign countries, recognizing the excellence of American ship armor, might preëmpt these facilities for their own uses. They can undoubtedly make terms giving them a priority, by requiring their contracts to be finished, under penaltics, within a given time. Thus to the motive of a liberal treatment of the manufacturing com panies is now joined that of the interests of the country, in urging upon Congress the continu ation of the building of battle ships.

It is but justice to the legs of DANIEL WERSTER, who was a distinguished citizen in spite of the late M. DE BACOURT, to say that the statue of him with which New Hampshire has just adorned the Capitol is a crural crime. Mr. WEBSTER's head and eyes and port and madelra have been commented on with appropriate reverence. His legs and feet were not of clay. When he walked the streets of Boston the clerks and shopmen ran out to view him with reverence protruding from their eyes. O, he had legs, and they were good ones, and they never were shrouded in gunny bags as they are in the statue. We hope one of the guides and hunters and heroes of the gun and rod with whom Mr. WEBSTER used to be so happy, will go on to Washington. They are here worshippers, and they have seen Mr. WEBSTER's legs taking many a good stride. He was not only a deep thinker, but his trou-

AN OPINION OF A THOUSAND!

How to Redeem the Democracy. From the Washington Fost.

I believe it to be essential to the future success of the Democratic party that it should convince the people of the United States that it is in favor of honest money and a sound currency, and is opposed to the free coinage of silver. Moreover, it must prove that it has no sympathy with Populism or with any Populistic scheme or theory. The Democratic party should never attack property rights or the rights of property, nor should it favor any class discrimination. It should advocate the preservation of the Constitution in all its original integrity.

Our foreign policy should be firm and vigorous and the Monroe doctrine should be enforced. Paternalism should not be extended. The Government should be confined to its legitimate functions and should not enter into the business of running ratiroads or telegraph lines. The citizen should be allowed the greatest amount of liberty consistent with the due observance of the laws. His right to make any legal contract should not be impaired by foolish measures like the anti-option law.

Undoubtedly the course of many Democrats in in the Northern and Middle States, while the wild speeches of some, in which they displayed a bitter feeling against property, caused alarm and excited distrust.

In my opinion the income tax should be forthwith repealed, because it is unconstitutional and year, but I believe that its burden will uitimately fall heaviest upon the poor in our great cities.

Col. Morrison Willing to Oblige Him.

From the Washington Fust.

"Col. William B. Morrison has a jot of humor in him, and often makes a happy hit in his public speeches," said Mr. A. W. Ramson of Hitnois, "During the late campaign be and Vice-President Stevenson addressed a lemocratic gathering at Springfield from the same platform. In the audience was an old woodhat fellow, evidently from the 'forks of the creek, who was an enthusiastic admirer of the Vice President. He sat close up to the speakers, and before the proceedings began let off several justy yells for Stevenson, accompanying them with the declaration that he would be the party standard bearer in Isid. Cot. Morrison was to speak first, and, after making his bow to the audience, was just starting in to dis cuss the political issues, when the countryman, who wasn't more than twenty feel away, rose in his seat, and swinging his hat high over his head, pelled out: 'Rah for Stevenson' He'll be our nomines in '98."

It was certainly an ill-mannered act, but the donel wasn't a but put out. He took a step or two ward the edge of the stage, and looking at the interrupter with a comical sort of amile, minarged That's right, old fellow; and if he won't take it, I

The crowd, entthing on to the humor of the thing yelled long and justily, and the citizen from wayback was effectually equescion!

They Like The Sun.

From the Spirit, Panestawney, Pt. THE NEW YORK SER Is the heat newspaper on this planet. It not only prints all the news in courise and aprightly hanguage. But its editorial page is easily the brightest of any newspaper in the postensimie dram-ment, not were campiting the Spirit. The he is there english reasonpolities, it shines for all duch to positive and religion it is no broad as the intellectual coman. Hapenin hama warm and entigutes the hearts of all lovers of manly street. The Scanner entirely It never toudies, it strikes from the aboutder at all forms of appearing and all species of demagogy, said hence is not only wholesome but delightful reading for young and old.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

low the Prospects of the New Bill Are Affected by the Question of Cost. WASHINGTON, Dec. 25,-It is hard to say what is in store for the bill of the Joint Commission reorganizing the personnel of the navy. the leading drawbacks to its success at the present session is that it calls for an increase of expense, mainly in consequence of the creation of a reserve list. Although the total number of officers on the active list is to remain as now, the retired and reserved lists will be so much inreased that the number of officers will be much greater than now, and each year these lists will be augmented under the system of compulsory withdrawals from the active list. Again, the active list itself will call for a much larger annual pay appropriation, because the number of officers in its higher grades is greatly increased

under the present bill, that of the lower grades being correspondingly decreased.

There has also been a disposition to resist one feature of the plan on which the committee had relied for the purpose of reducing expenses a lit-This feature is the equalization of pay for the staff. The latter have long desired to gain positive rank, and their ambition in this direction has been bitterly opposed by the line. The present bill gives them the coveted positive rank, but at the same time puts their pay in conformity therewith, which in some cases means a reduction. The staff are inclined to kick at this, and to want both the increased honor and the present pay. They say that if any equalizing is to be done it should be up rather than down, bringing the line to a level with the staff in the matter of pay. Of course, the line would make not the slightest objection to have the equalizing done in that form, but it can be imagined how much chance the bill would have in Congress with an expensive reorganization, made more expensive simply in order to settle this question between staff and line. The wiser plan might be to drop the equalizing feature as being a source of dissension; but then, of course, the result would be a larger amount of expense in the plan as a whole than the Joint Commission had counted upon.

Another element of doubt as to the future of the bill may be suggested by the number of changes that have been made in it. There have been extensive alterations in the measure as at first drawn up and made public. For example, the question what rank should be given to those who have the relative rank of Commodore, since this grade is aboilished by the bill, is now solved by making it that of Post Captain, instead of Rear Admiral.

After providing for the voluntary retirement of officers above the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, who have served thirty-five years or more, on their own application, upon three-fourths of their san pay, the scheme of the reserve list is brought in to accure the compulsory vacancies needed in order to get the desired number of promotions.

The service required for promotion is three years for promotion to the grade of Ensign, two-thirds of their san pay, the scheme of the reserve list is oncoming the promotion of the grade of Lieutenant; two years as Captain commanding a seagoing war vessel to the grade of Rear Admirals are hereafter to be appointed by the President from the Captains, a Board of Rear Admirals on ever the order to be placed on the retired list. It has already been noted that Rear Admirals are hereafter to be appointed by the President from the Captain kick at this, and to want both the increased honor and the present pay. They say that if

Johnson to buy some calves for him, while he went on into the eastern part of the county to see what he could pick out. The next day Johnson went to Olin and inquired of the merchants there for calves. They had none, but a bystander had four he was anxious to sell. This bystander had four he was anxious to sell. This bystander had four he case as the mythical Smith, being so dubbed by counsel gifted with a flow of speech. His calves were in the neighberhood of Sergeant's Bluff, and Johnson said as he had to go to Stanwood for hardware he would ride by and see them.

"Accordingly Hob and his brother and the mythical Smith set out for the Bluffs to get the calves that were running out on the commons. They could find but three, but Smith said the other would rive by and see them.

They could find but three, but Smith said the other would average with them, so the four were purchased in the presence of Bob's brother John. They were to be paid for when delivered in a place known as Hines's pasture, but the stranger demurred, saying he would not have thought of selling had it not been for need of money that very day. Accordingly the necessary dollars were borrowed of John and the purchase completed. The brother then moved on to Statiwood. Two or three days is ter Potter returned with his drove and sont word to B. Johnson that he was ready for the calves. Bob found them in the corner pasture as Mythical Smith had agreed and turned them over to Potter, who paid the price agreed upon and went on his way rejoicing.

"About this time a neighbor of Johnson named Foreman missed four calves, and, hearing that Potter had taken a drove, followed him to Greene county. Here he found his missing stock, or claimed to, and asked Potter where he got them. Of course, the answer was 'of Hob Johnson.' The two then went together to Johnson and told him their story. Johnson, believing, gave his note for the value of the calves and swore out a warrant for Mythical Smith. It was then learned that no such man had ever lived in the neighborh

altogether. Among them are the one providing for surgeons of the fleet, although fleet surgeons, which is a different matter, are retained; the one providing for assistant bureau chiefs; the one for inserting in the commissions of staff officers their relative rank with the line, and so

on. But while such changes suggest the likelinood that others will be attempted, it is worth noting that nearly all seem to be in the direction of eliminating doubtful or disputed points, and they may prove of advantage in insuring the success of the bill.

A BULL AND LION FIGHT.

Madrid Witnesses a Wonderful Contest of a Novel Flerceness,

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.
The lovers of bull fights in Madrid have recently been treated to a novel spectacle—a fight between a Senegambian lion and a bull from one of the most famous granaderias of Castile. For several days before the sensational representation great posters were placed on all the corners of the streets, picturing the favorite animal of the Spaniards at the mercy of the king of the desert. But this was more than the citizens of Madrid could stand, and in their fury over the outrage they tore down the posters and trampled upon them in bully fashion.
Scenting a good business speculation, the ticket buyers, who form a solid association in Madrid, bought up all the places in the immense Plaza de Toros and resold them at an enormous

Piaza de Toros and resold them at an enormous profit.

In the presence of 15,000 persons the magnificent lion Regardé made his début in a vast cage specially constructed to meet the exigencies of the terrible duel that was to take place. Then the toril on wheels containing the buil Caminero was drawn in. The buil was evidently out of temper, for he roared furiously at the spectators. But he was soon placed in the presence of his adversary. At this moment the entire plaza became silent as a tomb-something rare indeed in Spain. The spectators, sholding their breath, watched for the first on-slaught. As if measuring their distance, the two animals eyed each other, and then sprang

verdict of \$3,000. The verdict was set aside and the venue changed to Clinton county. Here I had climbed to the dignity of making the opening statement. The trial lasted three weeks, between thirty and 140 witnesses being present, and it resulted in a verdict of \$7,500. This verdict was set aside and the venue changed to Black Hawk county. Here we had three trials and were successful in all three, appeals being taken to the Supreme Court and rehearing ordered. At the close of it all Johnson received judgment for \$1,000 and costs, and this the Supreme Court affirmed, at the same time letting out one defendant. The only point now left was to determine whether Johnson should have all the costs or only six-sevenths of them, because of the one defendant being dropped out by the Supreme Court.

"The judgment given above was the first definite result from twenty years of litigation. All of the men prominently connected with it were prosperous at the start, but bankrupt at the close, the costs alone aggregating \$30,000. At one time and another all of the lawyers in eastern flows were engaged in the case, and at the last hearing all but myself were either dead or tired out, Johnson being no longer able to pay fress. The case had its influence upon every interest in Jones county, it found its way into religion and into politics, and it depreciated the value of real estate. Several times the parties were on the point of going to war, and went armed day and night only for the necessary spark to blaze out. Johnson had his home and at least one barn burned, and I think some hay and grain went the same way. Through it all Johnson had immortalized himself as a "stayer" of the first water. The parties are all living now save Harmon Keller, and the only complaint Bob makes is that Keller died without his knowledge or consent, or without first obtaining an order of court, slipping away from him, he claims, in an unseemly manner. He further says that on that June day, twenty years ago, when he delivered five caives to Potter, he t holding their breath, watched for the first onslaught. As if measuring their distance, the
two animals eyed each other, and then aprang
forward. The lion endeavored to fasten his
teeth in the bull's throat, but he received a terrific butt which sent him rolling back several
paces. He gathered himself together, bounded
upon his chemy, and fastened his claws in his
side. But Caminero managed to shake him off,
and at last tossed him in the air a second time.
Three times more the lion sprang at the bull,
and was tossed each time.

The advantage now appeared to be on the side
of Caminero, and the crowd, slient up to this
moment, gave him a wild ovation. The lion
retired to his corner and endeavored to climb to
the top of the cage; but, before ne could succeed,
he was again successfully attacked by his redoubtable adversary. At last, when uiterly
vanquished, with his side torn open, his shoulder crushed, and his teeth broken, he was taken
from the cage, while the crowd hosted and
laughed. The victor was then brought around
the arena in triumph, and he went into the tori
under a perfect shower of fans, hats, and objects
of all sorts. The enthusiasm was beyond description.

As for poor Regardé, he died the next day in

scription.

As for poor Regardé, he died the next day in his cage. So now go tell the Spaniards that the lion, and not the buil, is the king of beasts!

A Few Musical Remarks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - SIC A

short time ago the Boston Traviller printed a disinterested interview with the composer of "Princess Bonnie," in which Mr. favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 contributed to our defeat be "a thoroughly American opera" (although one-half of it was in Spain). But now come Mr. B. E. Woolf with his new "Westward Ho," and of which we see it recorded in the Boston Herald (also disinterestedly) that his opera is the special distinctive and only opera justly entitled to the coveted trademark, for it wrong in principle. It was intended, doubtless, is "distinctly and distinctively American." Are to strike all persons having more than \$4,000 a we to have pistols and coffee for Messrs, Spencer and Woolf or not? That is the burning question of the hour among Boston musicians. By the way, I see that we are to have Stavenhagen here this week, and he is a magnificent planist. I heard him in Wales. Now, you know that I am not easily fooled as to plano playing, but the only thing that I have against Stavenhagen is that he is still another "pupil of Liszt," and of course a "favorite" one. Scholars know that Mozart, Von Weber, Hummel, Thaiberg, Chopin and Dreyschock were all "great plaulsts," but none of them were "pupils of Lizzt." Boubtless some future scribbler will nevertheless assure us that they were. The proper testimonials to Liszt's coat tails have never yet been written. There are tough fabrics galore we all know, but to have some hundreds of planists hanging on to them and dangled before the public, all at once too, surely proves that Liszt's coat tails must have been of rare strength and toughness. Wanted, a respectable planist, uncoated with the sugar-of-Liszt, in order to be swallowed by our "discriminating" American public, which lately gobbled up the "cowboy planist," the "Prince tialitzin," and a certain 'Mus. Doc. () gon " Pech in New York, as Simon pure brands of the articles. Yours truly, Dec. 23, 1894. JEROME HOPKING

Chicago's Enormous 400.

From the Change Decord, indicates that there are 30,000 people in Chicago's for. This could happen only in Chicago.

"Scatte seamen can't tellers a word their hus-bands say," say remarked. "Well's confident the ather, "I'm not quite so badly off as that. My husband talks in his sleep soccasionally." From the Bushington Dust. Got tionism has about reacted its remits in New York politics.

The Villain Queeped. Promition Forders, County's. Hereine despairings. How much are you paid for thus releasings prirenting not? Heavy blinds despatting himself—A paidry fifteen a new on to remember them.

From the disposits the online. Respite the hard times. Select thirds said forty eight Windowsky in Anglanta praterias Jaynes Espectional is tests a pallative and ourselfs in all lung companies becomests to. It is a sentential force of the legion and could and media

Hubby's New Cigars.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Married at Ninety-two.

From the Enston Duily Globe

The Suspicious Mugwump.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "This old fellow," said the teamster, fondly patting his horse on the neck, "has been hading for the city for twenty-five years."
"five a pull, I suppose," sneered the Mugwemp gentleman.

Not a Free Fight.

From the Buffuls Chargery.

L'accestions f'audor.

From the Windinglin Ferning Star

A bicorgla Politician in Luck.

It Lasted Twenty Years, and Impovertaked All the Littigants, From the Chicago Times.

numerous hearings was the question of costs.

One of the seven defendants, Herman Kellar,

paying any costs himself. The other defendants

then filed a motion to have the court apportion

"It was more than twenty-seven years ago,"

he said. "that one Potter came to Jones county

from some point in Ohio. Soon after he went to Greene county and made him a home. In the

course of time he came back to Jones county to

purchase calves and stopped over night with

the now justly famed Bob Johnson. Potter had

known Bob in Ohio, and when he left next

morning cold him the errand that had brought

him into the county. Potter also authorized

Johnson to buy some calves for him, while he

went on into the eastern part of the county to

it was begun.

THE JONES CO. CALF CASE ENDED. -A Lutheran Minister in Williamsburgh found in his mail the other day a check for \$10. It was for a funeral sermon preached two years ago over the wife of the man who sent it. In the letter in which it came the man wrote that it was never too late to be DES MOINES, Is., Dec. 21. The Supreme Court has rendered its last decision in the famous Jones county calf case," which has attained as Three saloons in Williamsburgh had these signs is great a fame as the case of "Jarndyce va Jarndyce." The only thing left in the case after its

their show windows yesterday: "flear for Pres Lunch," " Venison Steak for Lunch All Day," " A Gold Watch Given to a Customer Every Week." In the window of another saloon was this sign: "No Limit to the Amount of Free Lunch. Eat All You Want." who died, secured a judgment against the plain-tiff Johnson for costs, that is, was relieved of -Interesting revelations appear on the sign of s dealer in confectioners supplies. He aunounces for sale, along with licerice, molasses, rock candy, and fruits and nuts, glucose, tartaric acid, cream of tartar,

BUNBEAMS.

and blearbounts of soils. Doubtiess there are other trade secrets not proclaimed in so public a fashion. —"Up my way the other day," said a citizen, "I saw the costs so they would be liable for but six-sevenths of them, and this was also appealed from the decision of Judge Lenihan, in the Black Hawk District Court, who overruled the motion. stacked up on the sidewalk in front of a grocery stars a pile of examed goods in cases, and on the pile a placard marked 'Tomorrow.' This was new to me, but I fancy that it was simply to excite interest in a The Supreme Court sustained the ruling, and holds that the six who were defeated in the action to recover damages for malicious proseplacard to appear the next day containing the price."

—The cheapest and ugilest ornamental vases sold in
this market are manufactured in Germany. Nothing
so cheap can be produced in the United States, and cution must pay all the costs, amounting to \$2,866.84. Charles Wheeler of Tipton is the only lawyer who has remained in the case since

the things are imported by the thousand to be sold for a triffe to instelless persons, rich and poor. They go mostly to the poor, because things almost as ugly and vastly more expensive are made especially for the -Although the doctors have been denouncing for half a century as unwholesome the sweet and hasty American luncheon, nobody in this town is making a specialty of sanitary luncheons, with only food of approved quality, cooked in accordance with the laws of health. This, too, in the face of the fact that there

is an army of dyspeptics eager for just such an in--It is a Seventh avenue butter and egg dealer whe It is a Seventh avenue butter and egg dears who, realizing the liability of the English language to contify to the freshness of eggs, has hit upon the expedient of keeping in his window some Leghorn heas, one of them occasionally lays an egg, and the meachant is able to exhibit that sole product as an eridence that his proclamation of "strictly new-laim white Leghorn eggs" is sincere.

One of the odd figures of Williamsburgh is an old

maid who is never without an umbrella. For more than fifteen years she has visited a certain police sta-tion almost every day to look at the clock. The clock is on the wall near the ceiling, about thirty feet from the door. On entering she passes along by the Scageant's desk and, after looking at the clock, walks to the back door and goes out without uttering a word. —More persons are lost in the vicinity of Broadway

and Kent avenue, Williamsburgh, than in any other part of Brooklyn. Thirteen lines of trolley cars either pass or terminate at that point, there are three fee ries, and it is the starting point of an elevated rail road. A policeman who is stationed there to escore people across the car tracks says that sometimes more than two hundred persons a day make it knows to him that they are lost.

to him that they are lost.

—Flat houses are slowly invading the far west side and shouldering out the characteristic old dwellings of that region. One of the most agreeable corner houses of Hudson street has just given place to a tall apartment house. In this instance, as in many others in this somewhat irregular old part of the city, the towering new structure has a very narrow front and widens suddenly as it runs back, with the result of producing rooms with curious angles. -Herb dealers who come in from near rural parts of New Jersey with large hampers filled with freshly cuiled simples, are reënforced in these holiday times

by men who bring from the region of the Hackensack and elsewhere great baskets of ferns. The ferns are done up in packages and are sold mostly to florists, though the fern dealers will sell to any one who will buy. Sometimes the fern dealer is accompanied by partner bearing wild red berries or holly.

—Rock candy, which is only sugar in large, hard crystals, is now produced wholesale in tin buckets enclosed in wooden firkins. Strings are stretched across the buckets, and upon these the crystals form. It hap-pens often that the rock candy of to-day is not the

most either join the order and assist in prosecuting him or be prosecuted themselves. They
joined, and Johnson was indicted for larceny of
the calves.

"About the same time Johnson, with his
brother, went into Greene county to have a look
at those caives, which Potter had finally purchased of Foreman. Both decided that Bob had
never handled those calves at all, and that Potter must have stolen them bimself and then
lied to Foreman about them. Johnson accordingly refused to pay the note he had given. The
note case was tried twice, and a judgment rendered against Johnson on the ground that the
holder was an innocent purchaser. This note,
originally for \$40, cost Johnson about \$1,500.

"The first indictment against Johnson for larceny was quashed on account of an informality.
There was great excitement in the community
about the matter, and on waking up one morning Johnson found on his doorstep a shroud, a
rope with a hangman's knot, and a threatening
letter. Accordingly a change of venue was
taken to Cedar county on his motion, with
shroud, rope, knot, and threatening letter attached as exhibits. The case was tried twice
there, the first jury standing eleven to one for
acquittal, and the second setting him free.
Johnson, who had started in on these cases a
prosperous farmer, was now bankrupt in everything but spirit. Then it was that Johnson
began suit against Potter, Foreman, and five
others of the Anti-Horsethief Association,
who had been most active in the prosecution, claiming \$10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. Col. Preston began the
suit for Bob, with myself doing jury
work. After several changes of venue the case
was finally reached for trial in Benton county,
where the jury stood eleven to one for giving
damages. It was retried there, and we got a
verdict of \$3,000. The verdict was set aside
and the venue changed to Clinton county. Here
I had climbed to the dignity of making the
opening statement. The trial lasted three
weeks, between thirty and labo witnessee belong
present, white, semi-transparent product of twenty-five years ago, but a cloudy, reddish-brown crystal, as if made from cheap sugar. It is not easily adulterated, and crystallization is an essentially honest process,

—The Bank of England has in its possession a bank note dated Dec. 19, 1699, for 2553. It was printed from an engraved plate, but had blank spaces for the amount, date, number, and signature. Across it are written memoranda showing that it was repaid in three installments. In appearance it is not altogether

unlike the modern note. In the bank library is another note for £25, which was not presented for 111 years. Another curiosity, said to be unique, is a note for no less than £1,000,000, dated 1782. -"Nothing," said a New Yorker, "could be more misleading than the ordinary picture of Edison. The picture commonly seen presents him as an almost boy-ish-looking man, and gives the impression that he has a small head. Having seen such pictures I was greatly astonished on seeing him some years ago at a public din-ner along with three or four men, each in his way one of the most distinguished personages of the country. Edison was by all odds the most impressive looking man present. His bulk of chest and head, his height and breadth of forebead, and the luminous intelli-

gence of his eye would have attracted attention had he been an utter stranger to fame."

—The rules for the transportation department of a great railway make a pamphlet of considerable size. and sometimes run into the hundreds. They cover the conduct of officials high and low, em signal code, regulatious as to right of way, as to sidings, as to baggage, as to repairs, and a variety of rules addressed to special departments. An employed must be theroughly familiar with every rule that he may have to apply in the course of duty, and the fitness of a man for his work depends largely upon his ability to apply the rules automatically, so to speak, when an exigency arises. Perhaps the man of genius in his line is the one that knows when rules must be disregarded and what new rule is to be deduced to

ald of a new situation.

-- Even now, when everything about the elevated roads has become so familiar to those who travel upo them, the whirring express train as it approaches, ranges alongside, and draws ahead, is pretty sure to attract more or less attention from passengers on the local train. The express is, however, seen to the best advantage from a station platform when it is coming toward the station alongside a local train. Perhaps they may first be seen with the express engine no quite up to the local engine, but speedily it overtakes it, and they strike the end of the platform neck and neck. Then, with the local train slowing for the station, the express seems to shoot ahead, and it goes past like a racer at top speed, with the other horse

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

listanced and pulling up.

Diamonds have been discovered in Tasmania. A letter of Cardinal Biologicu's was sold recently in London for \$100; one written by La Fentains, the poet, brought \$150, and one by Robespierre \$61. M. Zemp, recently elected President of the Swiss Confederacy by the Federal Assembly, to the first Ultramontane who has ever held the office. The Vic-President is a Radical.

At Helsingfors, in Finland, a newspaper has been

chief editor is Miss Minns Kant, who is well known mong the Finns as a novellat. A church meeting at Blackburn, England, lately, in parting with a lay assistant, to whom it had made a farewell present, passed "a vote of confidence in Mr. Pedelty and Mr. Pedelty's God."

started, edited, and managed entirely by wo

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

She got out of her carriage and walked into the cigar store, at the same time unfastening her sealskin coat.

"I want a box of cigars for my husband, please. Let me see all kinds."

"Now here are some Key West goods we can sell for \$8, and here are domestics from that down to \$2.50," said the obliging cierk.

She looked at them carefully.

"You may wrap up that box at \$2.50," said she, with dignity, "I like the shade better. It will about match his smoking jacket." After the refusal of Dusseldorf, his native town, to accept a statue of Heine, comes the refusal of Mains, where he lived for a while, to grant a site for a monument to him. German Chauvinism has not forgiven

him for his criticisms of Germany.

Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metalhe table and covered with the coloring liquid; a pres are of a few voits is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and

dlows the color to sink in. Badges worn in the buttonhole have taken the place of commutation tickets in Bolgium, where the new system of fortnightly season tickets good on the rail NORTH ADAMS, Dec. 22. Elisha Kingsley is 92 years old. He was married at the Methodist parsonage, Thursday, Dec. 14, by the Rev. Dr. George W. Brawn, to Mrs. Julia Hows, who is 70 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley are now enjoying their homeymoon at their home at 60 Holden street. roads over the whole Government system has greatly increased the number of commuters. Differences in color distinguish the nature of the ticket and the class

by which the holder is entitled to travel. In the cataconche of the Church of San Domenico at Naples were round lately the long lost remains of Vittoria Colonna, Marchieness of Pescara, the Italian portess to whom Michael Angelo addressed his low portia, and whose fourth contenary was colehrated four years ago. Her husband was the traitor Pescara, the General of Charles V. in Haly.

Alfons Calbulka, whose "Stephanis Garotte" has seen played in almost every country in the world. died of apople ay last month in Vieung. He was been in Hungary and becau his musical encour as an infan phenomenon playing for several seasons in acutiorn Buscle. He wrote "Amorita," which was one of the Dinks. The marning paper says the caucus ended in a free fight. Is that correct? Daths. Not by a blatted sight. Every man in it had to note up with \$10 and code. attenueful countr operas of the earlier t asino days and the value "lawage of the Lath," which is a popular. Auton held planed at on has burning to at the Metropolitan Opera litting and space of the popular. It fatbulks was of years old and has been a

if late years the leader of a military hand. At Pirano, in ferris, the facility with time typical or At Presson in terms, the facility with the process of the same process of the process of the same process of the process of the same process of th draged with the " and in the stip, in the tall the Sage were at half mass. At some the woman it children appeared in the star is demand in here. I demand the new local for the seam. All traffic in the town is alonged.